

Routes to tour in Germany

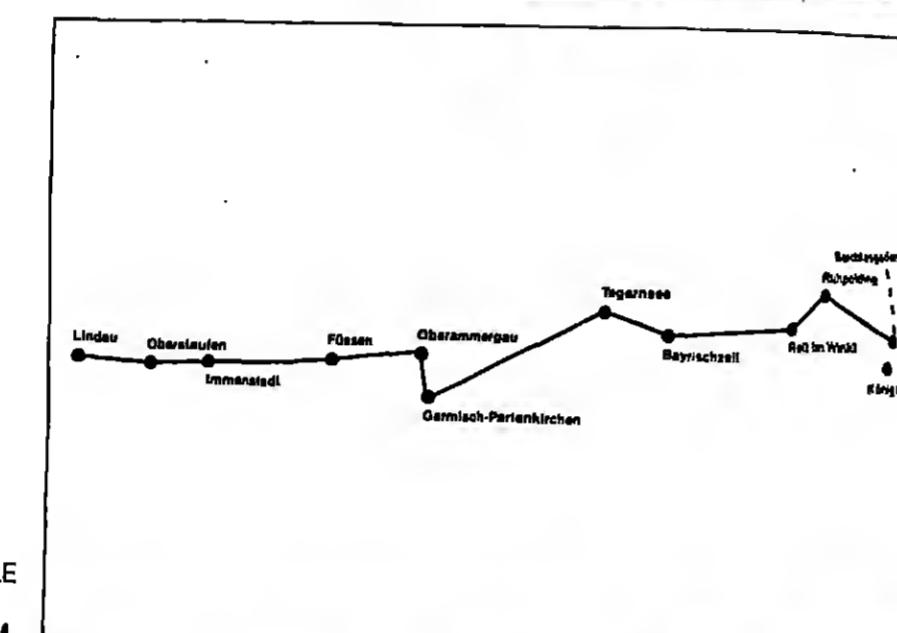
The German Alpine Route

German roads will get you there - so why not try the Alpine foothills with their impressive view of the Alps in silhouette? The route we recommend is 290 miles long. From it, at altitudes of up to 3,300 ft, you can see well into the mountains.

In Germany's deep south viewpoints everywhere beckon you to stop and look. From Lindau on Lake Constance you pass through the western Allgäu plateau to the Allgäu uplands and the Berchtesgaden region. Spas and mountain villages off the beaten track are easily reached via side roads. Winter sports resorts such as Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the Zugspitze, Germany's tallest peak, or Berchtesgaden and the Watzmann must not be missed. Nor must Neuschwanstein, with its fairytale castle, or Oberammergau, home of the world-famous Passion Play.

Visit Germany and let the Alpine Route be your guide.

- 1 Oberammergau
- 2 Königssee
- 3 Lindau
- 4 Neuschwanstein Castle



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The German Tribune

Hamburg, 10 September 1989
Twenty-eighth year - No. 1386 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS



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DEPOSE A BX X

Thousands wait in tents for caravan to the West



Tent settlements are springing up in Hungary to provide temporary accommodation for thousands of East Germans in Hungary "on holiday" waiting to get to the West. Austrian railways are preparing to send extra trains to the border to bring out more than 10,000 East Germans. A steady 150-200 a night are going across the Hungarian border into Austria of their own accord. An estimated 6,000 have already got to the West since Hungary began to demolish its border fence in May. The Hungarian Red Cross is looking after 3,000 and has erected another tent settlement with a capacity of 3,000. East Germans came to the camps when they were told that this remained the only legal and guaranteed way they would get to the West. Although there is little doubt that they will be allowed across the border, the precise date might depend on some overall agreement with East Berlin on a policy for refugees. This might take up to six weeks. Reports are circulating that East Berlin, which is maintaining a hardline on the issue, is about to clamp down on travel to Hungary. This story was written by Claus Wettermann for the *Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger*.

The desire to go West, which is evidently still growing, is people's answer to the quality of life in the GDR, of which the keynotes include a refusal to grant civil rights such as freedom of opinion and movement, government tutelage and repression and a steadily deteriorating economy.

Disappointment and resignation among people who have grown more self-assured and more demanding in view of reforms in neighbouring East Bloc countries, are also fuelled by hope less prospects on two counts.

For one, their leaders, who a few years ago pursued a policy of cautious opening at home and abroad, are ideologically inflexible and strictly refuse even to consider democratisation along Glasnost and perestroika lines.

They are evidently incapable of change, which is long overdue.

For another, the image of freedom and economic progress in the Federal Republic, almost utopian from an East German viewpoint but constantly rubbed in by the Western media, is seen as increasingly attractive.

East Berlin hoped in vain to take the head off the steam by allowing more people to visit the West. It refuses to appreciate that domestic hardship is a token of the failure of its brand of socialism.

Stubbornly insisting that their policy is right, the ageing Party leaders, whose weakness is symbolised by party leader Erich Honecker's politically paralysing illness, are caught without a concept on how to cope with the crisis.

The way East Germans are voting with their feet and seeking refuge in Bonn's diplomatic missions in East Bloc countries, in refugee camps in Budapest and along the Austro-Hungarian border, is a shameful reflection on the East Berlin government.

The crisis gets worse the more the regime resists the growing determination among its citizens to follow the example of systematic change set in other Eastern European countries.

An estimated several hundred thousand GDR Germans want, with varying degrees of firmness, to turn their backs on a state they feel has grown unbearable.

By the year's end the number of new arrivals from the GDR, both refugees and holders of valid exit permits, will have equalled the population of a city, reaching six figures.

The GDR will have mainly lost highly qualified industrial and service trades labour, especially from the younger generation, which is a serious economic drain.



Chancellor Kohl addressing the Bundestag in a speech to mark the outbreak of WWII. See pages 4,5. (Photo: dpa)

Bundestag marks 50 years since outbreak of war

All parties in the Bonn Bundestag have endorsed reconciliation with Poland and the 1970 treaty by which Bonn and Warsaw waived territorial claims against each other. They did so on the 50th anniversary of the German invasion of Poland that began the Second World War.

There is a nexus between Germany's war guilt and reconciliation with Poland, the first victim of Hitler's Second World War.

Reconciliation with Poland is just as important as reconciliation with Israel and, at a different level, as reconciliation with France was. The Germans owe a debt of guilt that far exceeds mere considerations of immediate political interest.

The basis of reconciliation with Poland is the December 1970 Warsaw Treaty negotiated by the Bonn government headed by SPD Chancellor Willy Brandt and FDP Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

Chancellor Kohl is now committed to the letter and spirit of the Warsaw Treaty on behalf of the present Bonn government, as are his Christian Democrats, who opposed it at the time. This change of mind

is important for what now happens, including with Deutschlandpolitik and Ostpolitik.

The fundamental agreement between the two leading parties, the Christian and Social Democrats, cannot be challenged by conjuring up differences of opinion on whether the Oder-Neisse frontier is final. It was inappropriate even to try and specify such differences in written statements.

To do so is as superfluous as the entire border debate. The frontier between Germany and Poland is dealt with in the Warsaw Treaty. So commitment to the treaty is all that is needed.

Reconciliation today must concentrate on entirely different points. The policy of domestic reform in Poland must be promoted economically and financially.

The Federal government and all parties in the Bundestag have repeatedly affirmed their readiness to do so. Projects to be given specific support must be detailed in the talks that are shortly to be held at government level. Incentives must be provided for industry and investors to cooperate. Safeguarding the reform movement's survival is the issue at stake. The German desire for reconciliation ought not to be called into question.

Nothing is to be gained by one party enumerating how much it hopes to outdo the other. Reconciliation will need many helpers in both countries. The most important immediate task must be success in the proposed government talks.

Achim Melchers
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Essen,
2 September 1989)

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■ INTERNATIONAL

Paris takes the initiative in the Lebanon

Paris has taken the initiative. As the former mandate power in Syria and the Lebanon, with political ties in the region dating back to the Middle Ages and the Crusades, France has shown keener interest than other Western powers in the fate of the Lebanese, wracked by civil war for nearly 15 years, and especially in that of Lebanese Christians.

That is partly due, over and above historical ties, to about 100,000 Lebanese having made France their second home. They include many Lebanese of Armenian extraction, and Maronite Christians too.

Other Western countries are nowhere near as strongly committed to supporting Christian communities in the Near and Middle East.

These communities are frequently said to be largely themselves to blame for their situation, having been no less brutal and arrogant than their adversaries in the past in their treatment of people holding views that differed from their own.

This line of argument disregards the precarious status of a Christian minority in an Islamic environment that has been infected by the virus of fundamentalist zealotry.

The French Foreign Minister, Roland Dumas, has proposed a three-point plan for which a French intermediary is canvassing support in Damascus.

The French plan gets to the roots of the conflict and outlines the main prerequisites for an end to the hostilities that have wrought havoc in what used to be such a wealthy country.

Unless these points are fulfilled, a solution in Lebanon seems unlikely. Yet their fulfillment at the moment virtually defies the imagination.

First, arms shipments are to be suspended. This demand can only be welcomed by everyone who is aware of the extent to which Lebanon has been armed to the teeth during the civil war.

There is the Lebanese army, which has relatively little power. There are the innumerable militias and task forces of the various religious and political communities that are competing for predominance.

They include the Maronite Christians, the Druze, Sunni Muslims and radical and "moderate" Shi'ites. And that's not to mention the various Palestinian groups.

Over 50 Lebanese militias as varied in ideological provenance as they are in size make the country unsafe.

The Syrians are well-armed too, with 40,000 men officially stationed in Lebanon as a police force but in reality an occupying power.

In southern Lebanon Israeli armed forces and their allies, the South Lebanese Army, control a "security zone."

Terrorist groups make no secret about which Middle Eastern state supplies them with arms or explosives.

This enormous arsenal of soldiers, militiamen, arms and equipment, including heavy artillery, is to be found in a country only half the size of Hesse; Bavaria, for instance, is seven times the size of Lebanon.

Any reduction in arms stockpiled and in use in the Lebanon would be a blessing, but how is it to be brought about? In other conflicts of comparable volatility the call for a halt to arms supplies has been a pious hope.

Who is to stop arms and explosives from finding their way, by mysterious channels and indirect routes, into a country that no longer has a functioning central authority? And how are they to go about it?

The leading religious and political groups govern and administer themselves, have their own seaports and airports and excellent links to their foreign backers, who are anything but miserly in their support, especially where arms are concerned.

Who, for instance, is to stop the shipment of supplies across the Bekaa plateau in eastern Lebanon, where Islamic revolution is being put through its paces, under Syrian and Iranian influence?

There is little to suggest that an international force might be able to keep the arms trade or arms smuggling in check. Until, the blue-helmeted UN peace-keeping force, has been stationed in Lebanon for years to very little avail.

The second point of the French plan, the call for a withdrawal of all foreign troops, is equally ambivalent.

It is something all Lebanese who aren't fanatical in the pursuit of what they see as their interests (and thus need foreign support), in other words the overwhelming majority, would welcome wholeheartedly.

A sensible negotiated settlement is only conceivable in such a small country once it is rid of the well-nigh lethal pressure exerted by Israeli or Syrian occupiers.

The Lebanese exaggerate at times in arguing that foreign intervention, and it alone, is to blame for their dire affairs. It was their internal fighting that prompted foreign powers to intervene.

Agreement has still not been reached on a UN role in monitoring the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and in the organisation and surveillance of a ceasefire.

It was clear before the final session that yet another opportunity of agreeing on peace terms had been missed.

The conference was an evident failure the moment Washington, Peking and Moscow indicated they were sending only Deputy Foreign Ministers to Paris.

"It is too early for a compromise," said a resigned M. Dumas. That can only mean that the balance of power be-

Cambodia: the arena moves back to the killing fields

Handelsblatt
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■ 50 YEARS SINCE WWII BEGAN

Barbary and insanity on an unparalleled scale

DIE ZEIT

They died for the Fatherland is a lie cast in bronze and carved in stone on war memorials all over Germany.

The living have long known that those who died — between Kharkov and Cherbourg, between Trondheim and Tromsø and Tobruk, deluded or swept along or taken unfair advantage of — didn't die for the Fatherland.

They died for the criminal insanity of a man who for twenty years had wanted nothing more than war, a war of his own.

Fifty years ago, on 1 September 1939, he achieved his ambition. Adolf Hitler started the Second World War.

It wasn't a "normal" war over a patch of land, limited dynastic interests, insulted princely vanity or a desperate uprising by oppressed peoples.

It wasn't a war to end the grievous and unfair provisions of the Treaty of Versailles either. Hitler had always used the policy of revising the terms negotiated at Versailles as a cover for his own aims, which went much further.

It can't even be accurately pigeonholed as a war of conquest. Hitler's war was not aimed merely at establishing German hegemony in Europe.

It was a war of race and extermination.

ion of everyone who, by the terms of his mad Aryan master-race philosophy, was inferior.

Hitler's war lasted five years and eight months. It was the first total war in history. As the years passed it grew steadily less easy to distinguish between the war front and the home front, between soldiers and civilians.

It was the first world war that really deserved the name, with hostilities spanning the entire world. Hitler attacked Poland, the Western powers, Holland and Belgium, Denmark and Norway, the Balkans and, finally, the Soviet Union.

War, September 1 1939. German troops move barrier at the Polish frontier. (Photo: UPI)

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War, September 1 1939. German troops move barrier at the Polish frontier. (Photo: UPI)

■ 50 YEARS SINCE WWII BEGAN

Access to secret Soviet archives needed, historians' meeting told

RHEINISCHER MERKUR

resented the decisive reason for the war which began in 1939.

The conference chairman, Swiss historian Walther Hofer, emphasised that the second world war as an historical phenomenon is inconceivable without this fact.

Hofer first used the term "unleashing" (*Entfesseln*) to describe the outbreak of the second world war in a book published 25 years ago.

Eberhard Jäckel, the leading German Hitler researcher, took up Hofer's line of argument.

As opposed to all the other leading figures at that time Jäckel is convinced that Hitler was unreservedly in favour of war.

The Nazi dictator was not the "steamed up" locomotive of war which was given a "raw deal", was more opposed — as a "revisionist" power — to the "Washington system" rather than to the "Versailles system" which determined developments in Europe.

Miyake took the "Washington system" to mean the agreement of naval power according to the desires of the USA and the forced acceptance of the USA's policy towards China.

The Italian Ennio di Nolfo illustrated the Italian situation, yet another downgraded co-victor, in the alternative between conforming to France and the revisionist "new departures" under Mussolini, whom he basically regards as one of Hitler's larger satellites.

The most strikingly differentiated comments during the conference related to Neville Chamberlain's "appeasement" and Daladier's course in France.

Rarely has there been such a detailed description of the Third Republic as the one presented by Elisabeth du Réau.

The British considerations, wedged between a no longer possible maintenance of peace, alliance obligations and consideration of the Commonwealth, was interpreted by Anthony Adamthwaite, an expert on Anglo-French cooperation and the controversies of the late Thirties.

The greater the lack of confidence in the state of peace the greater the sense of certainty about a future war.

Such considerations should not and do not set out to push the historically undisputed fact into the background that it was Hitler's policies and the National Socialist regime which rep-

The question must at least be permitted. The oppressed Soviet people might arguably have sent Stalin packing if he hadn't been able to base his dictatorship on wartime patriotism.

The Cold War would certainly have been most unlikely if Hitler had not invaded Russia.

In this connection Hitler, with his crazy political notions, achieved the exact opposite of what he set out to accomplish.

The same applies to his anti-Semitism, so exaggerated that he attempted to exterminate the Jews physically.

Had it not been for Hitler there would have been no Auschwitz but, as Nahum Goldmann used to argue, without Hitler there would probably have been no Jewish state of Israel either.

The same goes for Hitler's megalomanic extension of the war to the United States, which answered his declaration of war with the largest-ever campaigns in which superior equipment

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During the conference most attention was given to the firm rejection of the Hitler-Stalin pact including the supplementary protocol by the conferees from the Soviet Union.

Both the official representatives of the Soviet historian community, Alexander Kubaryan and Vyacheslav Dachichev, as well as the Polish scientists concentrating on their own national aspects, such as Marian Wojciechowski and Włodzimierz Borodziej, condemned Stalin's foreign policy without reservation.

Professor Dachichev, for example, announced:

"The 18th Party Congress, which was held in March 1939, initiated a renunciation of the policy of collective security, moving away from the search for an alliance with France, Britain and the other European states to contain Hitler's aggression."

This stance was reflected in Stalin's speech during the party congress.

Instead of seeking cooperation with France and Britain, Stalin made it clear in no uncertain terms that he wanted to come to an arrangement with Hitler.

"This was how Hitler was given the possibility to unleash the war under such favourable circumstances," said Dachichev.

Inadequate

In the opinion of the Polish historian Wojciechowski the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact was a factor which accelerated the "dynamics" of Hitler's empire.

He described the Anglo-Polish alliance, on the other hand, as an inadequate attempt to stop this development.

Understandably, the Czech historian Jaroslav Valenta felt that the war already began in autumn 1938.

Karl-Dietrich Brücher (Bonn) tried to sum up the findings of the conference.

What he said is not popular despite the evidence: the once determinant role of Europe has been relativised since the first world war.

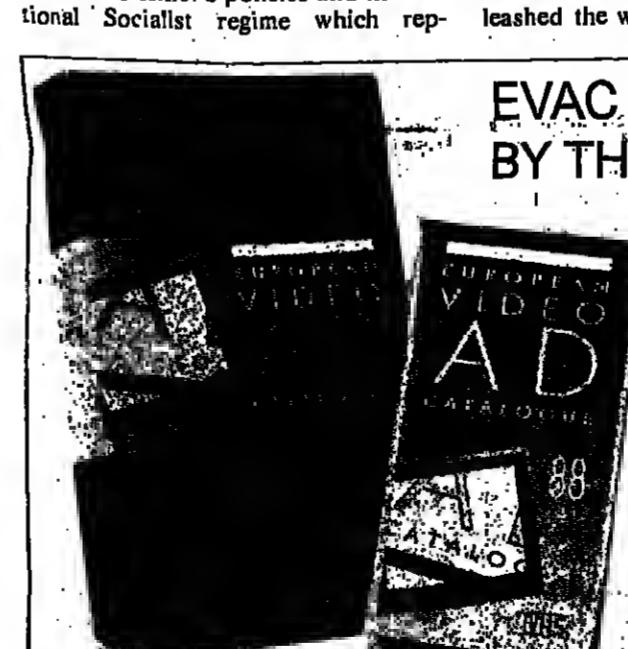
At the end of the second world war the reduction in Europe's significance ends in division and in dependence on two superpowers.

However, for the first time in European history common views began to develop on the value of free democracies and the mutuality of European interests.

The experience with dictatorships and war paved the way for a democratic European policy which differed entirely from the conceivable possibilities following the first world war.

Gerd Ressing

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christi und Welt, Bonn, 25 August 1989)



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■ THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Growing ranks of Brussels lobbyists make sure the pressure stays on

Luxembourg and Strasbourg are not overjoyed that Brussels is attracting the German *Länder*, industrial lobbyists and worker organisations like moths to candlelight.

Not only people willing to build and people wanting to rent accommodation in Brussels have had to realise in the past few years that their community of interests in the self-proclaimed capital of Europe has been getting ever greater.

The proximity to the European Community Commission, the EC Executive, which also has the right to initiate legislation, is attractive.

The decision-making organisation, the Council of Ministers, holds its meetings during eight months of the year in the Charlemagne Building.

Only during April, June and October do the delegations from the 12, the Commission representatives and the host of journalists accredited to the EC, move to Luxembourg.

The permanent representatives of the member-states and ambassadors from all over the world are also located in Brussels as is Nato in Evere, a Brussels suburb.

The European Parliament would like to move from Strasbourg to Brussels for its sessions, where usually the meetings of its committees take place.

It is not surprising then that property prices in Brussels are increasing and have almost doubled since 1986.

Apart from the official EC organisations there are a few thousand of lobbyists who, commissioned by companies, parties or associations, seek admission, which is all too often gladly granted them.

Demonstrations in front of the gates to the Charlemagne and Berlaymont Buildings (the home of the Commission) are getting rarer all the time. The presence of lobbyists in the buildings is much more effective.

Often decisions are influenced from the start within the circle of the permanent representatives, who prepare the Council meetings for decision-making.

About 4,000 pressure groups are listed in the Brussels telephone book. There is the umbrella organisation for the farmers associations, COPA, which has been represented in Brussels from the beginning in 1958.

Other well-known organisations are UNICE, the top organisations for European employers and the European Trades Union Confederation.

Naturally the steel industry (Eurofer), the car industry (CCMC and CLCA), textiles and clothing (Comitexil and AEIH) and chemicals (CEFIC) have been represented in Brussels for a long time.

Many of the lobbyists have better access to the 13,000 Eurocrats than the more than 400 journalists, often coaxed, accredited to the EC Commission.

Many of these journalists prefer to get their information about EC intentions from these lobbyists.

It is not easy to say whether the influence of the pressure groups is greater on EC draft legislation than for instance in the more shady circles in Bonn.

Access is not made difficult for them and many a piece of EC legislation bears the hallmarks of certain interested sectors before it is published officially, in the EC Gazette.

The pressure groups are not the only



ones to concern themselves with their very own interests. Europe's regions have equally discovered some time ago that they can get access to Community development funds if they have someone representing their interests on the spot.

All eleven West German *Länder* are present in Brussels. Hamburg started this off in 1985 with the opening of an office in Brussels.

The Eurocrats get a particularly tough grilling from the Bavarians. The Bavarian office is manned by seven, making sure that the state is taken notice of in the EC.

Government representatives from other member-states complain that not only the Bonn government has a place at the ministerial table, but also the representatives of the *Länder*, who had a massive influence in forming the controversial European television guide-lines.

These *Länder* feared a sell-out of their cultural sovereignty, enshrined in Basic Law (Constitution), through the Brussels' back-door.

Before the Single European Act came into force the majority in the Bundesrat (Upper House) pushed through their right of participation against the Foreign Ministry in December 1986, very much to the distress of Bonn diplomats.

The involvement of the *Länder* in the formulation of Federal Republic Euro-

In June this year the Confederation

pean policies is anchored in law. The Bundesrat must be informed by the Bonn government at the earliest possible moment of all important EC legislative proposals.

The Brussels offices of the *Länder* do not have diplomatic status, so as not to upset Bonn and the other 11 member-states. The offices are often organised on a private-enterprise model.

Nevertheless the Foreign Ministry or the permanent representatives keep a suspicious eye on the *Länder*'s activities.

Just imagine if all 12 member-states were structured along federal lines and their provinces had a foot in the Brussels door. It would be even more difficult to reach unanimity in the Council of Ministers.

Criticism is often made that Europe's industry and agriculture are heard too loudly in Brussels; on the other hand the workers' and consumers' lobby has a softer voice.

It may be that the individual trades unions are oriented politically in various ways; for this reason the European Trade Union Confederation is rather restrained in its activities.

Despite, or perhaps because of, its 20 member organisations the Confederation is blamed for being awkward.

This was shown, for example, by the long time it took the Confederation to bring up for public discussion the social dimensions of the single European market, which were sketched out in the EC's White Book as early as 1985. Almost too late.

Gerd Weile
Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung, Hamburg, 25 August 1989

New bench to ease load on court of justice

against the spirit or the letter of the treaties, the number of complaints pile up, the narrower the network of agreements and European laws becomes.

Last year 373 legal cases or complaints were lodged, considerably more than the 238 cases the 13 judges in the court conclude in 1988.

Over the past 15 years the duration of a case has extended from nine months to two years.

In decisions in which national courts call for the European Court of Justice to rule on a principle of European law, the proceedings last usually 18 months, a period when the national court's proceedings must be kept in abeyance. (These cases usually involve disputes about classification in customs tariffs.)

Despite its name, Court of First Instance, the court is not a general court of first instance, but basically responsible for established specialist areas.

Nevertheless appeals against decisions at the European Court of Justice are possible, generally however only if the decision of the court of the complained touches on its legal position directly.

For this reason contradictions in taking or bearing evidence or other procedural decisions will be excluded so that the Luxembourg judges can process the best of cases which they have on hand to deal with.

Wolfgang Stock
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 August 1989)

could have wrung from the EC some in Madrid, the concession that should be given to the social form of the single European market equal the technical and economic aspects.

Now the Confederation, the UNI and the CEEP (public companies) are trying to hammer out a joint line.

They were fundamentally in agreement that the single European market should not be purchased with a dismantling of social benefits for workers.

Workers' organisations have taken the Social Charter with its obligatory minimum rights for workers, supported by Commission president Jacques Delors and contested heatedly by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The single European market should bring advantages to ordinary people and not just more influence for capital.

That is why the Office for European Consumer Associations has been set up in the Rue Royale in Brussels. This office sees itself as an antithesis to the industrial, agricultural and trade associations.

The representatives of consumer have skilfully drawn the media into their work. Since the Consumers' Council has joined in the range of the Council of Ministers meetings the Office of the European Consumers' Association has clung to the Council like a limpet.

The company that installs a firm's telephone system can reasonably hope to supply it with office equipment of all kinds. Business machinery manufacturers are confident they are onto a money-spinner.

Office telephone systems are destined to become computerised internal communication networks. That is why computer manufacturers and telephone companies are, as a rule, increasingly at loggerheads.

But neither computer and telephone technology nor the respective corporate philosophies hit it off. Röhl continued to lose money, latterly \$200m a year.

Keen to upstage AT&T and convinced that electronics trends would combine computer and telephone systems, IBM took Röhl over five years ago, paying \$1.5bn for access to the telephone business.

Telephone installations worth nearly DM20bn a year already find buyers. But

IBM then announced that it was not going to go ahead with its telephone plans in Germany. What is more, IBM was to pull out of Europe entirely, leaving the telephone market to Siemens et al.

IBM plans to play a leading role in marketing Siemens equipment. If IBM succeeds in selling its European customers Siemens telephones (under its own name), Siemens might in effect end up as No. 1 in the European market, outstripping Alcatel of France.

That presupposes Siemens and IBM have opted for the right strategy. They

■ BUSINESS

Siemens deal with IBM creates a huge telephone marketing force

Munich-based electrical engineering multi Siemens has joined forces with IBM in a part-takeover, part marketing cooperation deal that will create the biggest telephone and telephone equipment sales organisation in the world.

Siemens have paid only half the price IBM paid. "Well under DM1bn," says Siemens director Hermann Franz, letting as little of the cat out of the bag as possible.

The remainder is only part of the losses IBM has made in the telephone business. It devised a special version of the Röhl system in a bid to gain a foothold in European markets, for instance.

Unlike cars, which can be driven on virtually any road surface, telephone equipment has to be adapted to suit the specifications of the country to which it is to be exported. Telecom approval is expensive and protracted.

But IBM went to the trouble and expense of complying with Bundespost telecom requirements in the Federal Republic.

Bundespost approval was not granted, however, until IBM's head office had decided — better late than never — to quit.

Chief executive officer John F. Akers felt the price IBM was having to pay to retain a foothold in this tough market was simply too high.

So he decided to cooperate with Siemens rather than to compete with the German firm. He and Siemens' Karl-Heribert Kasko reached agreement in principle in December 1988.

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Meteorological stations all over the world



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may not have done so, especially in the crucial American market.

In the United States the two electronics giants have set up a joint sales subsidiary, Röhl Co., that will start by selling both brands side by side.

It remains to be seen whether this (in-house) competition will be good for business. That will largely depend on whether customers welcome the choice or feel it is too much trouble — and take their trade elsewhere.

Ellen Hancock, in charge of communications systems at IBM and the Big Blue executive with whom Siemens negotiated, sounds a note of optimism.

"The terms negotiated are just what our customers want: a worldwide telecommunications strategy," she says.

All is sweetness and light. As yet, Siemens' Peter Pribilli agrees with her. He sees cooperation on the terms agreed as being "unsurpassed in respect of both technical and manpower resources."

That remains to be seen. Adding market shares is not enough; they must also be held on to.

Röhl has so far been able to hold on to many customers only by offering substantial discounts. IBM and Siemens are only likely to stay on good terms if they succeed soon in making their US operations profitable.

Siemens' financial director Karl-Hermann Baumann has thought up a special arrangement to encourage IBM to sell telephones and equipment hard.

The full price Siemens will pay for IBM's telephone division is to be pegged to profits — and will only be paid in full if Röhl's performance is on a par with "an adequate return on the capital invested."

The transatlantic link settles a dispute of old between Siemens and Nixdorf, the Munich company's German computer competitor.

Years ago, when Nixdorf made a bid to compete with Siemens in telephones too, Siemens executives were riled by a Nixdorf advertising slogan.

Computer experts, Nixdorf's slogan ran, knew more about telephones than telephone experts knew about computers. IBM would no longer agree.

Günther Lüge
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 25 August 1989)

The German people have not perished. They have ended their murderous days, later perhaps than other Europeans, but no less definitively.

Now, 50 years after Hitler plunged the world into war, they can afford to lift their heads in self-assurance and join the ranks of nations. And they can afford to do so the more proudly for clearly accepting their past and decisively championing the cause of common sense, moderation and humanity.

The Second World War is long past. The Cold War, its late progeny, is drawing to a close which marks the fresh start of the Old World missed out on in 1945.

The Germans plunged Europe into a major war by invading Poland 50 years ago. They now have an opportunity — in Poland, as coincidence would have it, — of helping to lay the foundations of a new European order based on external independence, internal freedom and common interests that transcend systems.

Today's free Germans would do well to be less determined and imaginative in lending peaceful shape to the future than Hitler was in his destructive infancy.

That would be less a means of coming to terms with the past than an investment in the future — over and above the war graves and war memorials.

Theo Sommer
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 1 September 1989)

■ BUSINESS

The little revolutionary who turned into a benevolent capitalist

A small, framed black-and-white photograph of a pretty woman sits on the desk of Kurt A. Körber's office in the Bergedorf district of Hamburg.

Herr Körber, who looks 65 but who is 80, points to the picture: "That is my mother. I have her to thank for my successful career." She would now be 96.

A few years ago he wrote to her: "Looking back I recall my childhood, how in 1918, after the First World War, in view of the millions of dead, your faith in God faltered.

"I recall how you strove for social reform in the company of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, and founded with them the Independent Socialist Party of Germany. I recall vividly how on your instruction I, then 10, stood on the podium at the party meeting in 1919 during the November Revolution and proclaimed the formation of a New Germany.

"I recall you saying that Christ once came to free the world of sin; in truth, he was a socialist and fought in our ranks with us."

This was not the sort of start one would expect a future businessman to make: but the young man did not remain long with this revolutionary company. He was much more a man who fiddled about with things, did things with his own hands, an inventor. He changed over to the "other side," as it were, and roughly speaking became a capitalist, but of a rare kind.

We passed a gallery of pictures a little later when we left his office together. The elderly gentleman pointed to a portrait under which there was a brass plate engraved with the name "Albert Zielinski."

With pride he said of the then young revolutionary, full of hope: "That was my first works council chairman."

He had painted this picture himself. The other pictures were also from his hand, portraits of his business partners, friends and directors of his many firms.

Herr Körber, who is an amateur artist, turns 80 on 7 September. He is the founder of Körber AG, a small engineering firm with an annual international turnover of DM700m. More than half this is produced by the manufacture of filter cigarettes and the rest from special grinding machines for jet turbines and production lines for the paper end packaging industry.

Herr Körber is also an inventor who holds more than 200 patents, is well known in his sector of industry. He is not so well known for the products he has developed and marketed himself. He is much better known for the unusual uses to which he has put his material gains.

His name stands for something which does not really exist: Kurt Körber is a capitalist of benefit to the public.

He has set up the Körber Foundation, and since the end of the war Körber, who is married but childless, has contributed most of his income of between a third and a half a billion marks to this foundation.

Every year it provides millions for the promotion of science and research, educational and cultural projects, for the care of old people and the sick and for understanding between peoples within the framework of the Bergedorfer Gesprächskreis."

His employees have a share in his

company's profits. He and the Foundation hold the equity: his share will pass to the foundation after his death.

A press release issued by the company mid-July stated: "Since the introduction of profit-sharing in 1971 Körber AG has paid to its employees as additional salary, wages and other social benefits a total of DM150m."

Kurt Körber said: "I have not made this enormous wealth alone. All my employees have a hand in it, from directors to the charlatans."

He recalled that "as a schoolboy I had a considerable inclination to solving difficult technical problems."

His father was a motor car technician in Berlin. When he was 15 the young Körber obtained his first patent.

He said: "Perhaps you know the automatically-controlled radio transmitter Ableseskala with the moving indicator under it, which was fitted to every radio until a few years ago."

Later he co-developed artificial kidneys. "But nothing made as much money as the machinery for fully automatic production of filter cigarettes," he said. He pointed out that making cigarettes was not the aim of the exercise. The machines might have been made to make anything.

It was quite accidental that as a young engineer and high frequency technician with Siemens, he was working on the development of an "electronic eye" for the cigarette industry, commissioned by the Dresden-based Maschinenfabrik Universelle. In this work he created pioneering inventions, so that eventually Universelle waded him away from Siemens for three times his Siemens' salary, making him technical director.

"When the Thousand-Year Reich came we could see that there would be a war. I busied myself with the development and construction of a defence de-

drawings and designs for the production of machines for handling tobacco.

There he was deloused by the Americans and travelled on in a truck to Hamburg, where the major cigarette manufacturers have their headquarters. He asked them for a job.

"I took a room in the centre of the city and set up my first office in a telephone call box at Dammtor railway station — until someone stole the cable to the receiver and brought my business to a standstill."

Nevertheless he was successful in his business affairs. The tobacco industry was glad to have someone who could put their technology back into operation.

He recalled: "I was well paid and gradually became a capitalist, which did not please me because of my upbringing and my background."

At the end of the 1950s he had built up his "small industrial empire" with the Hamburger Universelle and the Hauni-Werken, to be the technical launching pad "for sound further development of my business group, independent of outside capital, the Körber AG of today in fact."

The foundation stone for his imperium was the development with international patents of his ideas for the production of filter cigarettes. About 90 per cent of all filter cigarettes in the world are produced on Körber machinery. The anti-smoking lobby has obliged the company to diversify and expand into other sectors such as machinery for the packaging industry and processing paper.

In 1973 the foundation announced the setting up of the school competition on German history for the Federal President's Prize, "with the intention of developing a greater awareness of German history among pupils in the Federal Republic." This has since become an annual event.

The latest competition themes were "The history of the environment" as a contribution to environmental protection, and "Our place — home for foreigners?" against xenophobia. Prizes totalling DM250,000 for each were offered.

"And anyone who has the good fortune to live in Western society, and become affluent in it, should put a part of his property voluntarily back into society in the sense of a strong social link for capital and to insure the continuance of our liberal society."

The first winner of the prize was the French research team around Professor Luc Montagnier from the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

This team was awarded two million deutschmarks by the committee of independent scientific institutions such as the Max Planck Society for the Promotion of Science, Munich, for the team's discovery of the AIDS virus HTLV III and for building up integrated European aids research.

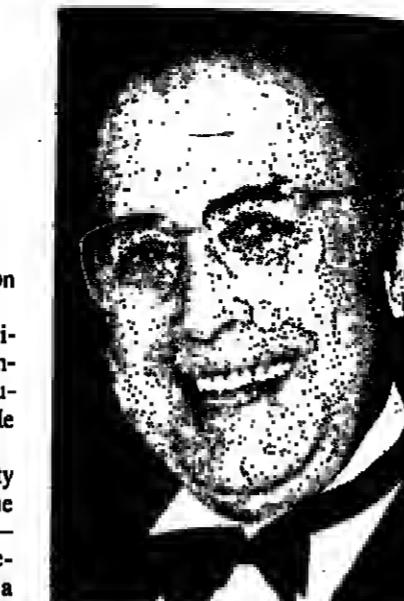
"While the Nobel Prize rewards past performances, we intend this Prize for research and development tasks to urge scientists on to solutions, to provide financial support and so speed things up." Herr Körber said explaining the fine differences in aims, with which he competes with the executives of the will of Alfred Nobel.

The Körber Foundation is linked to the establishment of an engineering school for production and process technology, and with the Rolf Liebermann Prize for operatic compositions.

He maintains that contributions of this sort to the stabilisation of the Western social system promote development efforts geared to the future, developments which press towards the solution of problems.

The foundation is also linked to the Boy Goebel Prize for young actors and:

Continued on page 11



Pioneering inventions... Kurt A. Körber. (Photo: DPA)

■ SPACE RESEARCH

Where reality exceeds all expectations

The future of telecommunications and the media lies in outer space, where a network of satellites links all parts of the world.

Deutsche Bundespost, the German Federal postal service, has opened up a new era in telecommunications with its comsat, Kopernikus.

More than 40 years ago the British-born writer Arthur C. Clarke staked his unblemished reputation as a scientist on what in those days seemed a fantastic idea: that three satellites were enough to forge a round-the-world telecommunications link.

TV Sat is a high-powered satellite relaying transmissions much more powerfully than Kopernikus, for instance, with the result that it can be received directly via smaller dish antennas.

Little restraint is needed nowadays to forecast advances in satellite communications. The reality usually exceeds all expectations.

The satellites now in orbit handle over 100,000 telephone calls simultaneously. They also relay nearly 100,000 hours of TV programmes a year.

It is a step in the direction of HD-Mac standard high-definition TV.

In addition to much better sound and picture quality, D2-Mac will soon — probably some time next year — launch at an altitude of 36,000 kilometres.

Kopernikus relays not only telephone calls, computer data and TV programmes; it also relays digital radio programmes in compact disc fidelity. It marks the beginning of a new chapter in the eventful history of the Bundespost.

After the war Körber settled in the Bergedorf district of Hamburg. The Körber Foundation has built there at old people's home and supports the local Theater im Park.

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Continued on page 11

In Europe Intelsat has long faced competition from Eutelsat, in which the Bundespost has a 10-per-cent stake.

It uses Eutelsat satellites for all manner of telecom services, including the reception of TV programmes that are fed into cable networks.

Had it not been for the cable-comsat combination, the number of TV programmes German viewers can see could not have been increased from 1985 on.

Satellite relay is the only way in which all Europe can be supplied with a wide range of radio and TV programmes.

Great expectations are placed in TV Sat 2, which will relay programmes straight to the viewer and play an important minor role in setting new TV standards.

TV Sat will boost the range of programmes available in areas where cable TV is ruled out on economic grounds.

TV Sat is a high-powered satellite relaying transmissions much more powerfully than Kopernikus, for instance, with the result that it can be received directly via smaller dish antennas.

Little restraint is needed nowadays to forecast advances in satellite communications. The reality usually exceeds all expectations.

The five TV programmes beamed via TV Sat 2 are transmitted in the new D2-Mac standard by which the Bundespost is taking a decisive first step in the direction of a new era in sound and picture quality.

At present it comes within 200km (125 miles) of the Earth's surface. Constant friction in the upper atmosphere would quickly slow it down and sooner or later cause it to re-enter and crash.

Consternation as satellite slips into wrong orbit

The orbiting of Hippocrate, the European Space Agency's astrometry satellite, has gone wrong.

It now looks as if it will not be going into geostationary orbit. This means it will not be able to perform its tasks as well as planned.

It was to have taken precise measurement of the positions, movement of and distances between fixed stars. But it now seems that not even reprogramming its computer to bungle readings taken from an elliptical orbit will be possible.

Measurements taken near the Earth's atmosphere are distorted by natural factors of all kinds.

The apogee engine has had to be written off, but the satellite's orbit is to be changed, using a small booster engine, to keep a minimum distance from the Earth of between 400km and 700km (its maximum altitude is 36,000km).

At present it comes within 200km (125 miles) of the Earth's surface. Constant friction in the upper atmosphere would quickly slow it down and sooner or later cause it to re-enter and crash.

Less drag

At altitudes of between 400 and 700km this risk is less serious because the upper atmosphere there does not have anywhere near the same amount of drag.

It is a trendsetter in satellite technology, demonstrating the pace of innovation.

It is only 25 years since Early Bird inaugurated intercontinental satellite telecommunications. It could handle either 240 phone calls or a single TV programme.

In retrospect we can count ourselves lucky that such a high output was envisaged when TV Sat was first planned 10 years ago. This power may at one stage have seemed unnecessary but can now be seen as a prerequisite for the next technological generation.

The Bundespost was quick to appreciate the importance of satellites for telecommunications and to promote their use.

It was a founder-member of Intelsat and set up a tracking station in Raisting, near Munich, that was first used on a large scale to relay coverage of the 1972 Munich Olympics.

The Bundespost today has a roughly 3.5-per-cent stake in Intelsat, making it the fifth-largest shareholder among the organisations 100-plus members.

Two thirds of its intercontinental telecommunications are relayed via Intelsat satellites that handle telephone calls to over 150 countries.

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Earth is one reason why. It is a belt in the upper atmosphere where electrically charged particles from the Sun are trapped and sent like ping-pong balls from one pole of the Earth's magnetic field to the other.

In geostationary orbit Hippocrate would have "hovered" above this radiation belt. On its elliptical orbit it will constantly traverse it. Its solar power cells will gradually be destroyed.

No-one knows how long it will be before its power supply is cut off. It should remain operational for at least six months, but it could continue to function for two years.

But Hippocrate is unlikely for another reason to carry on measuring positions and distances for the full two years.

In a geostationary orbit it would mainly have been in the sunlight, so its batteries are small, designed to store solar power for brief passages through the Earth's shadow.

Nearer Earth the satellite will spend longer periods in the shade. They could prove too long, with not enough time for a full recharge. So measurements might well fade and die after a year.

These natural circumstances are what make life difficult for project scientists and limit the mission's prospects in an elliptical orbit.

No provision was made for a failure of the apogee engine, so it is just as well that an astrometry satellite can work for a while from a non-geostationary orbit.

That distinguishes Hippocrate from satellites such as TV Sat, which are useless if they fail to reach a geostationary orbit.

Project scientists must now reprogramme the satellite's computer. It took them about 10 years to draw up the original programme of measurements, so they cannot be expected to supply an equally satisfactory replacement in a matter of days.

But every effort will be undertaken to ensure that the satellite yields as much research information as possible.

Günter Paul

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 August 1989)

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■ THE THEATRE/ARTS

Hara-kiri after writing novel; plus lots and lots of other stories

More than 20 world premieres and many more German premieres are planned for the coming season in opera houses and theatres all over Germany.

The State Theatre in Berlin is giving the world premiere of the play, *Elisabeth II*, written by Thomas Bernhard who died in February.

In his last season in Berlin general manager Heribert Sasse will produce in the Schlosspark Theater the German premiere of a play set in Geneva written by Lee Blessing, *Ein Waldspaziergang*. The play deals with a conversation between a Soviet and an American diplomat during a walk in the woods.

The Deutsche Oper will give the world premiere of Hans Werner Henze's opera *Das verratene Meer*, based on a novel by Japanese writer Yukio Mishima, who committed hara kiri on 25 November 1970, the day after he completed his masterpiece *The sea of fertility* and following his failure to instigate an army coup.

Henze's opera, which will be produced by general manager Götz Friedrich, deals with the love between a mother and her son, who kills her lover out of jealousy.

In Munich the often-postponed world premiere of Julian Green's *Ein Morgen gibt es nicht* is in this season's programme of the Bayerisches Staatschauspiel. The play, to be produced by Volker Hesse, deals with the conflicts in a Sicilian family.

The Deutsches Schauspielhaus in Hamburg, under its new general manager, Michael Bogdanow, will present the German-language premiere of *M. Butterfly*, by David Henry Hwang.



This play deals with a spy trial in which a former French diplomat and a Chinese opera singer are entangled.

Hamburg's "Malersaal" will also produce a German-language first performance, the satire *Allein mit allen*, by the Russian playwright Alexander Gelman.

The Thalia Theater in Hamburg plans to produce the world premiere of the musical *The Black Rider* by Robert Wilson, a ghost story which has its origins in Weber's *Der Freischütz*.

In April next year the Kieler Schauspielhaus will put on the world premiere of *Blattgold* by Ulrich Zaum. This play, to be produced by Johannes Klaus, deals with the occultist Jan Erik Hannussen.

In the Kiel Opera House Peter Wernhahn will produce a first work by Friedhelm Döhl, *Meden*. The opera is modelled on Franz Grillparzer's dramatic trilogy *Die goldene Vlies*.

Peruvian Llosa describes the fate of a South American woman who owns a pub. Manuel Puig's psychological crime drama deals with the life of a rich woman patient and her nursing sister.

The Theater Dortmund will be showing *Ein anarchistischer Bankier*, based on a prose work by Fernando Pessoa.

The Mühlheimer Theater an der Ruhr

will put on a new play by the Croatian writer, Slobodan Snajder, entitled *Bauhaus*. This play will be produced by the Italian theatre director Roberto Ciulli.

The Bonner Theater will give the world premiere of *Adam*, a play by the

novelist Joshua Sobol, produced by David Mouchtar-Samorai. Sobol wrote *Die Palästinerin*.

Adam is the story of a Jewish police officer who is ordered to liquidate part a ghetto.

The East German writer Heiner Müller is being highlighted in next year's "experiments" in Frankfurt. His *King Lear*, based on Shakespeare's play, will be given its world premiere under the direction of Robert Wilson.

In the play *Die andere Uhr* by Els Lang the actors in the Theater am Thun will perform in the whole of the theater while the audience can move around among them.

The world premiere of *Tod der Forgesetzen* by Thomas Brasch is included in the programme of the Nationaltheater in Mannheim for the coming season. This play deals with the work of the dramatist August von Kotzebue in Mannheim in 1819.

The Theater der Stadt Heidelberg will give the world premiere of *Die letzte Wähler* in December. Dietl Michel's play deals with a voter who accidentally left off the voting list so that the election has to be held again.

The Freiburger Theater plan to put on in March next year the world premiere of *Die Nazirene*. This is based on *Ein Stück für Zarath Leander* by Adreas Marber.

This farce dealt with a fat, successful theatre director who invites the supposed authoress, who in fact is only a theatre prompter, to a restaurant to a plate of alphabet soup.

This was something much more substantial than the question which had been asked on the platform beforehand: "What kind of theatre does the Federal Republic need?" The unanimous reply could only be: another kind.

Wiesbaden literary manager Michael W. Schlicht complained: "The self-assurance of German theatre people is shaken by the idea that there are no longer any taboos."

He explained succinctly that he did not think that Siegfried Lenz was "relevant."

Book club members in the audience mumbled and the members on the platform for the discussion were bemused.

Humm softly recited in the readings from the platform: "Our Father, do not forgive us, for we know what we are doing."

He continued: "The silent Beckett has more to say than the hefty Deutschstunde of Lenz."

Continued from page 8

actresses in Hamburg, and the Cultural Relation Fellowship, for exchange visits between young workers in the Federal Republic and the United States.

The foundation is also involved in the German-American Partnership Speech-Programme for lecture tours of prominent Germans in the USA.

But the Bergedorfer Gesprächskreis is the most well-known event with which the Körber Foundation's name is associated, established in 1961.

The centre of interest for this internationally renowned discussion group is to demonstrate "alternative ways for new initiatives for the development of free industrial societies," and "translate into action new forms of cooperation in order to defuse existing conflicts between differing social systems."

Much that has in the mean time happened politically between the East and the West, and which has brought about transformations in eastern and western society, has been anticipated in the confidential rounds of discussions "in which the main thinkers of all systems from Moscow, Washington, Rome, Zürich or Bonn have met in Bergedorf."

In the literary discussion the next morning novelist Eva Demski delivered her short lecture on the attitudes of directors. She said: "My goodness, we are not doing too badly."

Kurt Körber said: "The Bergedorfer Gesprächskreis is a chamber orchestra which organizes concerts at home and abroad of interesting opinions. It is rather an expedition, which ventures into unchar-

Theatre is expensive. Länder and local communities will hand out two billion marks in subsidies to opera houses and theatres during the coming season, 1989/1990.

In doing this they not only contribute to cultural life, they maintain many thousands of jobs. State-subsidised theatres would not be able to function without carpenters, fitters, painters, without lighting technicians, stagehands and administrative staff, singers, actors, dancers, members of the chorus and orchestra.

A market is also supported by taxpayers' funds which are handed out to theatres because they are used to buy materials, paint, paper, metal, wood and a host of other materials.

These performances are presented before audiences of hundreds, sometimes before more than a thousand, that is in front of an audience which otherwise only comes together on rare occasions, before a public around which is spun a web of dramatic and controversial action.

This promotes discussion, or at least a collective experience.

You do not have to be a theatre fan to know or sense that by comparison with the television just how much greater and frightening is the effect of Antigone's path to her death in the theatre.

Smart politicians should use such information when they are called upon to defend theatre subsidies from doubts about them which are always surfacing.

It must be remembered that the arts do not satisfy the material, but they extend into that area which bureaucrats regard

Surveys reveal the advantages of heavy state subsidies

as a sector, impossible to measure, the area of the creative and of fantasy.

The theatre, particularly drama, costs a searching eye over our social condition. Matters concerning humanity and history are often dealt with, such as the cruel power games in Shakespeare, realistic family upheavals in Ibsen and Strindberg, fateful interconnections between the political and the private life as in Georg Büchner's *The Death of Don Juan*, just to mention a few classical as well as current examples.

Sometimes it is difficult to dispel the suspicion that the cities could be reserving further cut backs on the subsidies to theatres as a means of disciplining subordinate theatre managers, who try to contradict the rosy world painted by so many for its publicity value.

It was surprising recently that the CDU in Cologne recently propagated the idea of making available a million marks for the training of an alternative ensemble, an idea which came from non-subsidised theatres.

Such a plan acknowledges the growing significance of alternative theatre, separated from the major, classical, expensive theatres. Of course this presumes that the CDU politicians are not letting off an election campaign squib.

But at the same time it raises the hope of a climate in which the theatre generally can expand itself freely, more in keeping with the idea of our theatre system reknowned as a model system all over the world, and as appropriate to a free country.

One should not be led to false conclusions by the fact that all these cities named above are governed by the SPD.

It should not be forgotten that 10 years ago the CDU got rid of Claudia Peypen.

Israeli writer Joshua Sobol, produced by David Mouchtar-Samorai. Sobol wrote *Die Palästinerin*.

Adam is the story of a Jewish police officer who is ordered to liquidate part of a ghetto.

The East German writer Heiner Müller is being highlighted in next year's "experiments" in Frankfurt. His *King Lear*, based on Shakespeare's play, will be given its world premiere under the direction of Robert Wilson.

In the play *Die andere Uhr* by Els Lang the actors in the Theater am Thun will perform in the whole of the theater while the audience can move around among them.

The world premiere of *Tod der Forgesetzen* by Thomas Brasch is included in the programme of the Nationaltheater in Mannheim for the coming season. This play deals with the work of the dramatist August von Kotzebue in Mannheim in 1819.

The Theater der Stadt Heidelberg will give the world premiere of *Die letzte Wähler* in December. Dietl Michel's play deals with a voter who accidentally left off the voting list so that the election has to be held again.

The Freiburger Theater plan to put on in March next year the world premiere of *Die Nazirene*. This is based on *Ein Stück für Zarath Leander* by Andreas Marber.

This farce dealt with a fat, successful theatre director who invites the supposed authoress, who in fact is only a theatre prompter, to a restaurant to a plate of alphabet soup.

This was something much more substantial than the question which had been asked on the platform beforehand: "What kind of theatre does the Federal Republic need?" The unanimous reply could only be: another kind.

Wiesbaden literary manager Michael W. Schlicht complained: "The self-assurance of German theatre people is shaken by the idea that there are no longer any taboos."

He explained succinctly that he did not think that Siegfried Lenz was "relevant."

Book club members in the audience mumbled and the members on the platform for the discussion were bemused.

Humm softly recited in the readings from the platform: "Our Father, do not forgive us, for we know what we are doing."

He continued: "The silent Beckett has more to say than the hefty Deutschstunde of Lenz."

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actresses in Hamburg, and the Cultural Relation Fellowship, for exchange visits between young workers in the Federal Republic and the United States.

The foundation is also involved in the German-American Partnership Speech-Programme for lecture tours of prominent Germans in the USA.

But the Bergedorfer Gesprächskreis is the most well-known event with which the Körber Foundation's name is associated, established in 1961.

The centre of interest for this internationally renowned discussion group is to demonstrate "alternative ways for new initiatives for the development of free industrial societies," and "translate into action new forms of cooperation in order to defuse existing conflicts between differing social systems."

Much that has in the mean time happened politically between the East and the West, and which has brought about transformations in eastern and western society, has been anticipated in the confidential rounds of discussions "in which the main thinkers of all systems from Moscow, Washington, Rome, Zürich or Bonn have met in Bergedorf."

In the literary discussion the next morning novelist Eva Demski delivered her short lecture on the attitudes of directors. She said: "My goodness, we are not doing too badly."

Kurt Körber said: "The Bergedorfer Gesprächskreis is a chamber orchestra which organizes concerts at home and abroad of interesting opinions. It is rather an expedition, which ventures into unchar-

■ WRITERS' FESTIVAL

Maturing and growing and delving into attitudes of isolated farmers

The Erlangen Writers Festival began a decade ago as a casual garden fete for writers and readers accompanied by readings in the summer of 1980.

It has since matured and has, in fact, become so big that many complain it is too big.

The festival this year, the 10th, was made up of 24 hours of programmes spread over three days for 25 writers and thinkers in two dozen readings, three impressive discussions from the platform and plays as fringe "satyr plays."

He was able to grow up and fulfil the dream of his childhood to the horror of all his career advisers. He had said: "I want to be a literary manager in the Coburg theatre."

He knew exactly what he wanted to do. He said: "I wanted to complete every remaining fragment from Christian Dietrich Gräbe to Franz Grillparzer."

Writer Tankred Dorst gave interviews as well as readings; and he took part in discussions.

The Federal Republic of Germany was founded in 1949. Dorst, who is 64, has spent 30 of the intervening 40 years involved in the nation's theatre. His first play was produced when the Federal Republic celebrated its 10th anniversary — at a marionette theatre.

He has 50 titles to his credit, such as the "German plays," produced for Dorothy Merz, and free adaptations such as the *Hans Fallada Revue*, *Kleiner Mann, was nun?*

Dorst, who has dug deeply into the post-war history of this country, said: "There were no German writers when I began."

He has been too quickly, and in his view, falsely, regarded as an exploiter of the spirit of the times.

His *Toller* is part of the student unrest of 1968; *Große Schnüffelrede an der Stadt Mauer* deals with Ulrich's Berlin Wall; *Merlin* is regarded by many as an expression of the fantasy movement.

Dorst denies all this and said: "I

would never programme a play to a particular target group."

He added: "It is impossible to calculate the themes dealing with social trends, at the best you can only sense them."

Dorst takes advantage of stylistic variety as his trade mark. He works alongside such contrasting playwrights as Peter Zadek and Peter Pálitzsch, unusually close in the theatre world. But Zadek said: "We have always rubbed each other up the wrong way."

Dorst said: "You must always think of the theatre when writing." The Dorst rule applies to the monumental poetry of *Merlin* and to the comic melancholy of *Ich, Feuerblncl*.

Here he admitted that as time went by he became more sceptical about conventional theatre in its entirety.

This year he has handed over to the Kammer spiele in München his latest play, *Karlos*, a free adaptation of the Schiller drama, *Don Carlos*.

He sees things differently for 1989. He said: "After the catastrophic decline of German television the theatre is an enclave of earnest thought. It has freedom for fantasy and is a place for communication. In our rubbishy society it is irreplaceable."

There was discussion about the record printing runs of West German crime novels, now called "political crime novels," surrounding Stefan Murr. Editions of his titles go into the millions.

This was given a lot of attention, but attracted only small audiences at Erlangen.

This discussion was given more time than the poet Wolfgang Büchner, the East German authoress Brigitte Burmeister (she read from an unfinished novel she does not intend to complete) or the vertical take-off writer from Austria, Norbert Gstrein, 28, who was unashamed enough to come to the reading in short trousers.

This was no trace of the frequently mentioned "satire" as the prevailing mood at the readings — only at the discussions which had put the expression in circulation.

Dieter Stoll

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 August 1989)

tered country, to explore difficulties and gain new insights and outlooks."

President Richard von Weizsäcker has himself regularly attended the Bergedorf discussions. He described them in this way: "They are not only a forum for capricious insights and inspiring ideas, but also a request to the revolutionaries to talk to the reformers, and for the believers to examine positions with the disbelievers."

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■ HEALTH

Helping sick children recover by making their dreams come true



Ilse Dorandt set up *Wünsch Dir* was Le V., (wish yourself something) a club that aims to help fulfil the wishes of sick children, especially cancer patients.

She got the idea earlier this year after seeing how similar ideas worked in America. She saw for herself how many parents are so worried that they lack the capacity to be able to see what their ill children would really like.

Gregor in his wheelchair looks very athletic in his sports shirt, shorts and baseball cap shading a freckled face and hiding the telltale signs of cancer treatment.

For minutes he seems to have forgotten everything and everyone around him. He has eyes for neither the other children playing in the corner nor the drip-feed blood transfusion stands.

He doesn't even see his mother, who is watching him with a shy and helpless smile.

He is all eyes for the parcel on his lap. He carefully unwraps the gift paper. There it is: a bright red camera. He is thrilled.

The nurses smile as they see the expression on his face. His doctor, Blanka Hessling, asks him a question in Polish.

He answers bright-eyed. At long last he can take photos of everything here and later show them to his father and his brother back home.

Here is Cologne University Children's Hospital, Home is Grodziska, a village 25.0km from Warsaw.

Gregor, 12, has spent five months at the haematology and oncology ward where tumour cases are treated.

His mother visits him daily, but she can't afford to fulfil his every wish. So *Wünsch Dir* was (Wish Yourself Something) stepped in to help.

Gregor, who is suffering from leukaemia, misses friends of his own age. He would like to have his Polish friend Marek with him, or someone else with whom he can chat; he speaks little or no German.

Now he has a camera and his first wish has been granted, he is confident his second wish will be fulfilled too.

What he would next like is to find a Polish boy of his own age in Cologne to visit him and "go fishing" with him one of these days.

Gregor is firmly convinced this second wish will come true. So are Ilse Dorandt from Bergisch Gladbach and Doris Mühseler from Cologne.

"The camera was an exception," say the two chairpersons of *Wünsch Dir*. The club rule is never to fulfil material wishes.

But an exception was made to Gregor's case "because we haven't found him a friend yet."

The two visitors take their leave. Gregor waves with a smile. Ilse Dorandt looks at the clock: "Dear me, is it that late? We still have so much to do."

She has in mind Alexander, nine, who is so keen to meet a real live magician, Ahmet, who wants to meet the entire Turkish soccer squad, and Sandra, 16, who has to spend much of her time attached to an artificial kidney and would

so like to fly — just once — in a hot-air balloon.

"We've been given the go-ahead by the balloonists," Frau Dorandt says. "250th on the waiting list, mind you, but we'll soon get that fixed."

If you really want to get something done you will succeed, she says. It sounds a little light-headed and euphoric, but she has first-hand knowledge.

Four and a half years ago she was in a serious traffic accident from which she emerged with, as she puts it, "not a bone unbroken."

She spent three years in a succession of hospitals, first bedridden, then wheelchair-bound. No-one believed for a moment that Frau Dorandt, who has a seven-year-old daughter, would ever walk unaided again.

But she herself was firmly convinced she would, and her determination helped her to achieve the seemingly impossible.

"I know what hospital means," she says. "Only the healthy have yet to learn how to cope with illness."

She decided to launch *Wünsch Dir* was in January after reading articles about Dream and Make A Wish.

In the United States, she learnt, there have been organisations that have made sick children's dreams come true for 10 years.

"So I then knew what I had to do," she says. She founded the club in March, with the statutory seven founding members.

Wünsch Dir was now has a dozen committed members who visit hospitals in the Cologne-Bonn area and grant the wishes of children selected after consultation with ward doctors.

Yussuf, eight, is a leukaemia patient.

He was terribly homesick for his mother in Turkey.

The club raised funds, wrote letters, filed applications. "Her visa is now OK, her flight is booked and a hotel room has been booked near the hospital."

Yussuf's mother can now fly to Germany and spend three months with her sick son. It will all cost good money, of

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a wide range of business and telecom purposes. In comparison with land-based systems its main advantage is in competition with others it seems sure to fare well.

The Bundespost is now thinking in terms of a second-generation radio satellite system for use when TV Sat 1 goes span draws to a close in nine or ten years' time.

Kopernikus, incidentally, is designed for a similar life expectancy.

So it is by no means too early to be thinking in terms of a successor, even if trend forecasts may tend to be even more short-lived.

Reality seems sure to surpass the most daring armchair. By the end of the century international satellite capacity could well exceed half a million telephone lines and a further 1,000 ground stations to relay information to and from any point on the globe.

Global talk — perfect technical links between people wherever they may be — is a challenge that must be seen as an opportunity not to be missed.

Digital satellite-relayed radio will enable "steam radio" to draw level with the success story of CD quality records, tapes and decks.

The demand for digital radio channels is already so great that advance consideration must be given to relaying a further 16 channels via Kopernikus.

This example alone should suffice to



Trying to make a hospital ward less institutional... club chairman Doris Mühseler is at left. (Photo: Roth)

■ CHANGES

Women march through barriers and into army and police



Onwards to the showers. (Photo: amw)



Not only drunk like them better. (Photo: Sigrid Averesch)

Broken fingernails and all

Recruit Sabine raises both arms, her fingers around the pistol. Slowly she applies pressure to the trigger. There is a bang. The recoil kicks her hands downwards. The smell of gunpowder rises in the air.

It wasn't until her third visit that he told her what he really wanted: to feel like a racing driver, the sense of speed and adventure.

Frau Dorandt says from experience that it is easy to see why parents fail to take wishes of this kind seriously. Many parents are floored by the appealing truth that their child is seriously ill and unlikely to recover.

Unwittingly they start to see and treat their sick child as an invalid rather than as an individual to be taken seriously. Children, she says, sense pity much more keenly than adults.

And pity, as she knows only too well, is the last thing the sick want.

Brightle Widemann, a doctor at the Cologne clinic, agrees. "Children usually notice suppressed sorrow," she says.

Yet parents need time in which to come to terms with the situation. Ward doctor Hnukle Sieverts says parents frequently have greater difficulty with their anxiety than the child.

It is often the child who consoles its parents; he feels *Wünsch Dir* was is a great idea because illness often tears a family apart.

"We are really grateful that it exists," he says — provided nothing is done without first consulting the sick child's parents and the doctor.

Another well-wisher is a lawyer whose daughter died a few years ago, aged seven, of leukaemia.

He had a soft spot for Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Premier. She would so have liked to shake hands with Heri Strauss just once.

Her father didn't take her seriously. Now she is dead he feels he was wrong. He ought to have done something.

Yet Frau Dorandt wonders whether he has really learnt his lesson. When she met him, all he said was: "What is not you weren't around then!"

Franz, Walter

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christians Welt, Bonn, 25 August 1989)

Susanne Hengsbach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 25 August 1989)

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The services are among the last male bastions in Germany. Slowly, they are crumbling. The German Constitution prevents women from being used as combat troops, but they can be medical corps staff. Resistance to women in the police has been more traditional than legal — and tradition is slowly being overcome. Rita Hissmann reports for the Hamburg weekly, *Die Zeit*, on women in the Bundeswehr; while Sigrid Averesch writes in the Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger about women in the police.

Brokdorf on the banks of the Elbe in Schleswig-Holstein: autumn 1986. Demonstrators against the nuclear power plant clash with police.

Two of them bring up the rear. Their helmets have blinking warning lights which throw ghostly shadows. Everybody is breathing heavily, both men and women. The pace becomes quicker. The sleeping bags are becoming more attractive with every stride. One recruit (male) curses the wetness. A voice (female) retorts: "Don't be so wet!"

The women allow no one to notice the strain they are under. But they are quick to react to male jibes: "No one's making it easy for us." What about the temporary showers at the camp? "They are for the men as well as for us."

In any case, up until now, few have taken advantage of this luxury. Who can make it to the shower in the middle of the night when you are dog tired, exhausted to the point of collapse? The girls, their uniforms damp and dirty, just crawl with relief into their sleeping bags.

Another day. The girls' faces have become a uniform black-brown and the difference between the men and the women is no longer clear — except that there are occasional hints of feminine high spirits. It is the girls who strike up with the Bundeswehr blues and who set the beat.

They change some of the words to make a point about their femininity. They have no intention of becoming hardselled women. The main reasons for their joining up were the challenge of making their way or merit in a man's world and the chance of obtaining a safe job.

Equal rights however, do not apply: the Constitution forbids a general conscription of women. These recruits are volunteers and, although they are being trained in the use of weapons, they cannot be used as armed soldiers because this is forbidden under the constitution. They are given weapon training so they are able to defend themselves in their work as medical corps staff.

The second day of the exercise. Rain. Quickly out come the caps. The hoods are pulled over their heads. Their faces,

Facing Molotov cocktails

the whole Land and was aware that many of her male colleagues had reservations about her being on patrol.

Frau Kortendiek recalls: "They were sceptical and took the view that they had to give us special treatment."

The people in Cologne as well had to get used to the idea of policewomen. Many showed surprise when, after approaching a policeman, they found themselves face to face with a woman.

Sometimes, male drivers began to stutter when confronted with a woman motorcycle officer.

They get critical glances even today when they roar off on their motorcycles, but most take it in their stride.

But other things have been more difficult. When it became known in Cologne that good-looking young women were riding police motorcycles, men began getting cheeky and chatting them up.

There have been telephone calls offering such things as "a ride together." Other calls have been more explicitly obscene.

Most of the women do not regret their decision to get into a profession, until recently reserved for "tough men," even though these experiences have left a deep impression on them.

They are not given any preferential treatment, even by their superiors. This has stood them in good stead with their male colleagues.

One woman said: "We are not something exotic in the force and we are not fair weather police officers. We went to be judged by our performance and not by favouritism due to our sex."

The experts take the unanimous view that in the everyday round of police duties, the women have proved their value.

Even the idea that women were not suited for arduous shift work has proved to be wrong. Harry Sommerfeld, deputy chairman of the West German Police Federation, the police trades union, said: "The women have been just as good and just as bad as the men in shift duties." They have also not been

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■ FRONTIERS

Ecological bliss beneath the low-flying jets



Yvette Schneevogt, from Berlin, realised "at some stage or other" that she simply wasn't cut out for the city life.

She and her husband and two children are pioneers in an "ecotopia" pilot project near Marburg.

Hailed as the first project of its kind, with the emphasis on ecological housing and living seven years ago, it still consists of a mere four houses.

The estate is planned one day to house 18 happy, healthy families.

The project is located on the eastern outskirts of Frieberthausen, population 130, near Gladbach, in Marburg-Biedenkopf rural district, Hesse.

It nestles in the shade and shelter of hedges and rows of oaks and poplars, plus water-loving plants such as iris and fir, meadows lined with fruit trees, and a few ponds.

On a 5.5-hectare (14-acre) site the residents aim to be models of ecological living, with sheep safely grazing and organic fruit and vegetables to harvest.

The sites on which the houses are built have been checked by water-diviners and "geo-biologists" to make sure there are no water veins or tectonic features that might make people sleep uneasily.

Frau Schneevogt, an architect, felt the design submitted by an Aachen human ecology working party, a design that won a 1982 award, was the most convincing of the many housing projects for which ecological claims are made.

Another family decided to join the venture because they suffered from eczema and asthma. A common feature of all "estate families" is their concern for nature, environment and health.

The locals soon noticed, Frau Schneevogt says, "that we aren't oddballs and dropouts" — "and by no all of us are anthroposophists either," she adds.

The model estate is not intended for mad hatters hell bent on building zany homes of their own design. The Aachen architects' concept is based on detailed parameters.

Groups of three detached houses, built in the local style, are arranged round a shared inner courtyard.

The design is intended both to catch the eye and with a view to symbolising community spirit.

All building materials must be environment-friendly: bricks, clay, cork and cellulose as insulating materials, sheep's wool and jute for the joints, non-toxic waxes and oils.

And neighbours are expected to help each other to build their homes, relying as far as possible on their own labour. This mutual aid worked like a charm, the Schneevogts say.

The plain outer shell of the eco-house is based on timber built on brick foundations, with outer walls faced in wood.

Materials and design are fairly standard, but the owner has a free hand in interior decoration and the conservatory design.

The Schneevogts live at one "with nature and natural light conditions" in their new home. In the morning warm sunlight floods the kitchen and the

children's rooms; in the evening the setting sun shines into the bedrooms.

The interior decoration is all in oiled wood, with granulated cork insulation for the ceiling joists.

The walls are painted in a do-it-yourself mixture of Quark (soft cheese), slaked lime and water.

Rainwater is collected in a 5,000-litre tank that feeds the toilets and the washing machine.

Sewage water flows into a pond lined with reeds, rushes and iris which is so large that it has so far been unable to sustain all its plants, according to Aachen architect Uwe Kortlepel.

It will be a while before the estate has a shredder and compost heaps generating biogas as an alternative to the natural gas that is now piped in.

Is ecological housing a luxury? Not necessarily, say the Frieberthausen pioneers. If you bear in mind the lifespan of the materials used or the twin water systems (requiring a certain amount of duplication in plumbing).

Hessische Heimstätte, the builders, say an eco-house and garden cost about DM380,000, all-in.

They took over from Hessische Landesgesellschaft, who owned the land, at the end of 1985 when the Hesse Interior Ministry declared the site unsuitable for the settlement.

Hessische Heimstätte were thus not to blame for the blanket of silence which descended on a project that in 1984 had been included in a Federal catalogue of experimental housing and urban architecture as an "important contribution toward environmental rural planning and settlement."

The project had even prompted the Environmental Protection Agency, Berlin, to classify the planning procedure as a pilot scheme.

"We didn't want to go to all that trouble," says Helmut Feusner, the Heimstätte's technical director, in Kassel.

Bui protracted negotiations delayed the planning procedure and discouraged many potential buyers.

"At the end of 1985 we had to draw up entirely new building regulations," he says.

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to which the emancipatory element is pretty alien.

The party's former business manager, Heiner Geissler, realised this discrepancy.

In the final analysis, the carefully fostered growth fetishism cannot prevent the gradual "marginalisation" of almost a third of society.

Conservative, social, liberal, modern and national — even under the broad umbrella of a people's party there is not enough room for everybody.

It is fair to claim that the classical ideologies of the traditional parties are crumbling.

This probably explains why they are all "turning green" — some more than others.

Consequently, the Greens, once a pedigree party of protest, no longer has a right of primogeniture. The wheel thus turns full circle.

Helmut Bauer
(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 28 August 1989)

The pioneers were frustrated by the terms of the planning permission granted. They were so detailed that they even specified who was to supply the building materials and totally disregarded the homeowners' specific requirements.

Fire regulations were updated, with the result that fresh applications were required. 1986 had been and gone before the planning permission was reduced to essentials.

The first house was not finished, and ready for its owners to move in, until spring 1988.

A handful of would-be newcomers are now negotiating terms with the builders. Some qualify for generous Land and Federal government subsidies.

They mustn't earn too much. They are not allowed to spend more than one third of their income on mortgage interest and capital repayments. The Heimstätte advises them and makes sure that no-one overextends himself financially.

Hesse provides DM100,000 loans at low interest rates, the Federal government tops this up with a further DM50,000.

The next batch of ecotopia homeowners could start building next year.

By then further amendments should have been made to the planning permission. The "trio" of (terraced) houses is to be separated and arranged in a loose rectangle.

Herr Feusner is convinced the new design will be extremely popular. "In rural areas," architect Kortlepel readily admits, "no-one is keen on buying a terraced house."

The "trio" was a good idea, well meant, but he can understand why would-be buyers were less enthusiastic about the design.

Frau Schneevogt says there are weekends when "eco-tourists" — potential buyers or merely inquisitive — descend on the Frieberthausen eco-estate.

The dream of being at one with nature is not easy to fulfil, she says. "Young people can't afford it, while older people are afraid of starting from scratch and the effort it involves."

Equal rights, equal duties — with the entry of the female recruits, the Bundeswehr has remembered something that perhaps should have acquired long ago.

Since 1 June, the Münchener Sanitätsakademie, where the recruits are trained, has had an automatic washing machine. Now the men as well can wash their own clothes.

The sky over Traunstein is black. Huge towers of cloud have built up. On the ground, a chemical-warfare exercise is taking place. Women and men stand in three rows, pull gas masks over their heads. The girls fasten their hair behind their heads. The first enter a tent filled with CS (tear) gas. Seconds later, one emerges, running, arm over the head. He takes the mask off. The eyes burn, the skin itches. He complains he has trouble breathing. Now two women emerge from the tent. They comment: "Wasn't too bad." All the girls come through the test unscathed. Three men were ill. Does this mean that, in the end, women are better soldiers?

To the next task. They learn how to recover the badly wounded from field and forest. Again and again they repeat the process. There is no time for a break.

There is nowhere you can really be at peace with the world any more," says Frau Schneevogt as low-flying jets roar overhead twice in as many hours.

Jörg Feuer

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 August 1989)

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and radically than the FDP when questioning the rights of the government vis-à-vis individuals.

In other words, the central element of the FDP's party-political right to exist is disintegrating and cannot be offset by economic liberalism.

For even in the field of loyalty to the market economy the Social Democrats claim they are a match for all over parties. Oskar Lafontaine deserves the credit.

It is fair to claim that the classical ideologies of the traditional parties are crumbling.

This probably explains why they are all "turning green" — some more than others.

Consequently, the Greens, once a pedigree party of protest, no longer has a right of primogeniture. The wheel thus turns full circle.

Rita Hissmann
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 18 August 1989)

Women soldier

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armed services. In Greece, Denmark and Canada and the countries of the Warsaw Pact, women are not required to do military service. In the American army, women who want to become career soldiers must do a basic course which the physical aspect is not as rigorous as for the men.

In Israel and China, women are conscripted, just like the men. In Israel, women mainly do office work and are medical orderlies.

Because of China's huge population, women are only recruited in areas where they are needed, and then are not posted to combat units. In fact, women do not form part of the military services at all.

Critics say it is clear why the Bundeswehr has left the door ajar for women, they say, just the beginning. The Bundeswehr needs a recruiting potential of 350,000 men as a pool to draw the required 232,000 a year from. By 1994, it is thought that this pool will sink to 260,000 a year. To make up the numbers, women must be recruited.

A senior army doctor rejects this. He says interest in the medical corps is extremely high and there is no shortage of applicants. Equality of rights is the term which crops up here again, but the army makes it clear that it does not want to confuse that with egalitarianism. Standard haircut is not for women, company commander: "Women short remain women."

Heads for the Olympics, ran the headline in a regional newspaper. Otherwise, everything uttered by the all-powerful president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, is carefully weighed.

He said in relation to the Universiade: "I am enthusiastic and must pay Duisburg a big compliment!" Hopes rose even higher when he hinted that consideration within the IOC was being given to widening the rules and allowing not just cities but entire regions to apply to hold the Olympics. Many can already see the Olympic rings fluttering over the Ruhr.

But, on the other side, Samaranch said: "I must be careful because several cities want to apply for the Olympics." The question is over the Games in 2004. The competition is enormous. In Germany itself, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Berlin have also expressed interest. Berlin would have a good chance if the East and West parts were to make a joint application.

These details are the stuff of talk in Duisburg these days. Now as an appetiser, it has these student games. It doesn't bother Duisburgers too much that the resonance to this Universiade from other areas is minimal. They are enjoying their new role and are being given strong support daily in the local Press.

All papers in the area are producing Universiade specials. And clippings from the overseas Press are being received with thanks — the event is causing greater interest in other countries than in other parts of Germany outside Duisburg. This has a lot to do with the fact that student sport is much more important in some other countries, especially the United States.

The terms used to urge them on are inappropriate: "Go to the manly" is the exhortation. That doesn't bother the women at all. They don't see any advantage in the training sergeant crying "Gö to the woman!"

On the contrary, they have refused to change. Agnes Hürland, a Christian Democrat Bundestag MP even says: "If women enter a man's career, then they should be prepared to use male terms."

Time for the evening meal. The girls queue up, deadbeat! Their uniforms are drenched, their fingernails broken and their hair clings to their heads in clammy strands. It has been a successful day. Energy and ambition have not been dented. After all, they are volunteers and they want to stay for 16 years.

Horst Olszewski, head of about 5,000 riot police, which includes women, goes a step further in his assessment of policewomen.

He said: "Women are much better at coming to grips with a situation than men." Furthermore, they do not suffer from stress so quickly.

Günter Häring, head of the Cologne uniformed police, made another observation. He said: "Drunks are not so rough, less aggressive, when they have to deal with a policewoman."

He added that women were much more industrious during training as well. In examinations 59.2 per cent of

■ HORIZONS

World sports event helps Ruhr recovery plan

The 15th World Student Games are being held in the Ruhr centre of Duisburg. The games, also known as Universiade, are held every two years and are highly rated because of the talent that can emerge. The 1,500 metres world record holder, Said Aouita, from Morocco, burst to prominence when he won the 1,500 metres at the 1981 Games in Budapest. This year, the event was to have been held in São Paulo, in Brazil, but it ran into insuperable difficulties and had to pull out at short notice. It was decided to go for Duisburg, which has excellent facilities; it has staged the world rowing championships. The late change — just five months were available — means that only athletics, basketball, fencing and rowing are being held compared with 13 disciplines at Zagreb in 1987. Even so, about 93 countries are represented by about 3,000 athletes and officials. This Universiade is important for the city of Duisburg because it is a contender for the Olympic Games in 2004. In this story for the *Stuttgarter Zeitung*, Jürgen Zurheide describes how these two sporting events fit into a much wider context — that of rejuvenating the Ruhr, the industrial area which is pulling itself out of a period of decline.

For years, the mayors of cities in the Ruhr have dreamed of the Olympic Games. This Universiade is therefore regarded as a dress rehearsal on the international stage.

Beitz, who also happens to be the honorary chairman of the Krupp supervisory board, didn't need to be asked a second time.

The Ruhr mayors were all in favour and they let Duisburg take precedence. The Land of North Rhine-Westphalia threw itself behind the project. Only central government in Bonn was not forthcoming at first, but a word from the Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, secured a three-million-mark subsidy. The total cost of Universiade is 12 million marks.

Business stepped in with 1.5 million. Companies identifying with the Ruhr in the same way that industry once had in Berlin in another age, some time ago formed themselves into an Initiative Rurale in an effort to halt the decline of this coal-and-steel region. Its members read like a Who's Who of German commerce: Bayer, Babcock, Daimler-Benz, Haniel, Krupp, Mannesmann, Thyssen, Volkswagen, RWE and many others.

There are 47 members and is expected to reach 60 by the end of the year.

The Initiative Rurale has a powerful friend in Alfred Herrhausen, the head of Deutsche Bank, who says: "We believe in the Ruhr and want other to come and share our belief."

The idea of founding the group came from Adolf Schmidt, former chief of the miners' union as the area entered a deep crisis in the mid-1980s. When he enlisted the support of Herrhausen, who was born in the Ruhr city of Essen, the idea made rapid progress — and even more when it received a boost from an unexpected quarter. Cardinal Franz Hengsbach, Bishop of the Ruhr, came in and coordinated the group's activities until June last year when a programme was submitted and the first million had been collected.

Herrhausen and Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerder, boss of Veba, were voted

moderators and placed at the head of the group. Now it has got together a good 10 million marks and has involved itself in many activities of which the Universiade is only one. The slogan is "We're in the Ruhr — Forward Together."

Money from commercial undertakings is to be used to promote top-rank culture. In September there is a series of piano concerts; in October, the Finnish national opera is to make a guest appearance in the new Essen opera house. Initiativkreis does not only intend rattling the publicity drums, however. It also wants heavy investment to be made, although so far the practice has not lived up to the promise.

But Josef Krings, Duisburg's mayor, pronounces himself satisfied: "In the past one-and-a-half years, the entire mood here has changed." All it needs to show this to the whole world is the Olympic Games. Roll on 2004.

Jürgen Zurheide
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women in the police force continues to increase this will have its effect on the hole structure of the police.

This is important because trainees who get the best grades get the best jobs in the force.

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